disturbed. The fleats of Government have always, in correct with the other Gorman Federal Powers, been directed toward obtaining for the Gorman Duchies, which are under the Datish copier, the full exercise of those rights to which the Federal laws and toe treatice between the Gorman Dict and Denmark gave them well founded claims.

"The first time I addressed the Deputies of this country as Regrett, I called upon them to carry high may not appear out of place. When the King with the brainless head ascended the throne, he was full of the visions of the romantic school. He wanted be a king by divine right, and to be at the same time a popular king; to be surrounded by an independent aristocracy in the midst of an omnipotent aurocratic administration; to be a man of peace

courtry as Regest, I called upon them to carry high the banter of Prusia, whereon is isseribed, King-'dem by the grace of God, observance of Law and 'the Constitution, Falelity of the People, and of an 'Army conscious of Victory, Justice, Truth, and Foar 'of God.'

Ferward belp me to carry high this banner. He who follows it fillows me. Let us leave to succeeding generations the cld Presents spirit, which finds expression in the unanimous shout of Ling live the Kingles shout which, though mingled with sorrow, is nevertheless enthusiastic."

Prussia- that abortion of the Eighteenth Century. But, from 1840 to 1848, everything went the wrong way. The Lardjunkers, who had hoped that the crowned collaborator of the Politische Wochenblatt, which day by day had preached the necessity of THE KING OF SARDINIA'S SPEECH. THE KING OF SARDINIA'S SPECUL.

Signori Senatori Signori Deputati: The new
Legislature, isaugurated a year ago, has not disappointed the bopes of the country or my expectations.

By means of its enlightened and loyal cooperation
we have surmounted the difficulties of demestic and
freign policy, thus consolidating those broad principles of nationality and progress on which our inberal
instrument reposes. engrafting the poetical rule of aristocracy upon the Prussian presaic rule by the schoolmaster, the drill-sergeant, the policeman, the tax-gatherer

ples of Lancounty are posed.

"Continuing in the same path you will this year effect new improvements in the various pranches of the legislation and of the public administration.

In the last session a one projects relating to the

"Is the last session some projects relating to the advantitation of justice were presented to you.

"Resuming their interrupted examination, I trust that in this session the reorganization of the magistracy, the institution of the Cours of Assize, and the revision of the Code of Procedure will be provided for.

"You will be spain summoned to dehberate on the reform of the administration of the communes (parister) and provinces. The very strong desire that each strength of the saminates of the case of the your special este.

'There will be proposed to you certain modifications in the law concerning the National Guard, in order that, while the bases of that noble inst tution are preserved untouched, there may be introduced into it those improvements suggested by experience as calculated to render its action at all times more effica-

"The commercial crisis from which our country has "The commercial criss from which our county has not been exempt, and the calamity which has rep-ab-edly afflicted our clief branch of industry, have dimin-ished the income of the State, they have deprived us of witnessing the immediate realization of the hopes conceived of a complete equilibrium between the

of witnessing the insinean a reasonal conceived of a complete equilibrium between the revenue and expend ture.

"This will not prevent your conciliating, in the examination of the fature bug of, the necessities of the State with the principles of strict economy.

"Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati:
"The horizon in whose midst the rew year rices is not entirely screne; notwithstanding this, you will apply yourselves with your usual alacrity to your Parliamentary Isbers.

"Encouraged by the experience of the past, we are prepared resolutely to encounter the eventualities of the future.

"That future will be a happy one, our policy repesing on justice, on love of liberty and of country.

"Our country, small in terrivory, has acquired credit in the Councils of Europe, because it is great through the idea it represents and the sympathies it inspires. This position is not exampt from perils, since, while we respect treaties, we are not insonsible to the cry of sofiering which reaches us from so many parts of Italy.

"Strong by our concord, confiding in our good right,"

parts of Italy.

"Strong by our concord, confiding in our good right, we await, prudent and decided, the decrees of Divise

we await, pradent and decided, the decrees of Divise Providence."

The King read his speech in a very firm, clear voice. Its latter portion, in which he referred, however generally, to the state of Italy, and to the possibilities of the fature, was repeatedly interraped by vehement accismations, clapping of hands and shouts of "Viva it Re!" from the Sesabors, Deputies and the clearly-packed audience that filled the galleries of the Senate-House. The circumstances of the time, the fermentation in Austrian Itals, and the French Experor's speech to Baron Hubber, have concurred to excite the public mind here and render it probable that greater importance will be attached to the concluding passages of King Victor Emmanuel's opening address than anything they contain in reality warrante.

## FURTHER FROM HAYTI.

The proclamation of the Experor Fanctin, issued before the outbreak, firlidding any conversation on position matters, seems to have full force here; and although there are rumors of the progress of the re-volution in the North, and of a rising in some of the

volution in the North, and of a rising in some of the neighboring Southern cities, the citizens apare their words on the subject, and when questioned, profess et tire ignorance. The latest dates received at Jeremie from Port-au Pricce hint at a strong party in that city opposed to Soulonque. Should the first battle-if there is any battle at all—go against the Emperor, there may be a rising in the capital.

We have news from Gonaives to the 6th inst. This is the stronghold of the rebellion, and, as one might naturally suppose, any news derived from this city would haver the cause of the revolutionists. Soulonque is at St. Mare with about 5,000 troops. Geffard is just below Gonaives with probably about 12,000 men—various reports give from 10,000 to 18,000. Be

men-various reports give from 10 000 to 18,000. Be this as it may, his army is undoubtedly each moment increasing in numbers.

We have seen a person I tely from Hayti, who states
that he was neured that all the roads leading southward from Plaisance were dotted with bands of men,
furnished, some with old muckets, some with for ling

furnished, rome with old muskets, some with for sling furnished, rome with old muskets, some with for sling pieces, and some with implements originally intended to subdue the earth, but now turned to arms, all wending their way to ward Gonaives.

There is a rumor that the Emperor Soulouque has shipped a quantity of valuables on board a Government vessel lying at St. Marc, and that should affairs turn against him he will make his escape, with abundance of pocket mores. It has also for several years been taken for granted that the knowing old goal leman has large investments in France, sufficient to schee the declining years of a deposed monarch. We give there as rumors, for what they are worth; they reem probable, but the last may not be true, as is illustrated by the past history of the island. A former ruler, conneon fame reported, shipped several heavy becast to a foreign country, invoiced as old from. All who were interested in hisystic asserted, and it was generally believed, that these causes contained gold; yet the shipper of these bores, whether they contained in or gold, deprived in course of time of his power, and of in the most abject poverty.

The reported arrest of the femily of Gen. Geffrard at Porton-Prince is confirmed, and also the arrest of about forty five supported persons.

From The Kingston (Jamaisa) Standard, Jan. 10.

Information has reached this city that a revolt had taken place on the north side of Hayti (from Cape Hayti to S'. Marke) and a republic proclaimed. Gen. Geffrard, who high a high position in the espitel, has been nominated its head, and had left Port on-Prince for the scene of his future operations. His wits and tamily, who were left be hind, had been a reacid and thrown into pricon by the Euperor Soulouque; out, from the interference of the French Coosal they were interated. The news has thrown a ray of hope in the bose ms of the unfortunate Haytier refores our cleven years, found a home under our Constitution.

bose ms of the unfortenate Haytis a refugees who have, for eleven years, found a home under our Constitution.

From The St Thomas Times, Inc. 1.

The following important communication, addressed by the agent of the Admiralty on board the British steamer Derwent, to the Cound of her British Majesty

steamer Derwen', to the Consul of her British hapery here has been given us for publication:

"The Vice-Consul of her Mejestyin Jacanel saving given me notice of an issurrection having broken air in the north of the Empire of Hayi, I believe it to be my daty to send you a copy of the dispatch of the said gentlemen, which by mail is carried to England. It is as follows:

It is as follows:

It is as follows:

"We have not received at the agent's office for the mail stemmer in Jacomel the letters addressed to the Government of the Majesty. The ordinary courier, who always beings the said letters from Port-an-Prince, arrived this night with the important and official news of a revolution having brease out in the nosts of the empire where the population, the City of Suffering the Country of the President of the Country of the May declared as its President. This news came to the Hayden University in the capital on the 2din, and up to the 2dit there was no appearance of any measures of suppression having been a loyted. We know no hing more of it in Jacomel, where we are enjoying full tranquillity."

full tranquillity." PROM ST. DOMINGO.

From El Diario de la Marina, Jan. 12. The Painto del Oceano has brought us newspapers from Santo Domingo of a recent date. According to what La Rebublica of Santiago de los Cabalieros, in its comber of the 2d mat., states the elections in all the

provinces took place in a quiet way, giving the follow ing result:

President of the Republic—Geo. Santana.

Fice President—Geo. Antonio Anad Alfan.

Seven Senators were also elected.

In November the drought which afflicted Santo Do-

in November the drought which affiliated Santo Da-mingo ceared, and new plantings of tobacco, the greater part of the un brought from the best districts of our Vueltz-Albajo, had been made, thanks to the ac-tivity of D. Juan Julia, a merchant of Santingo de los Caballeros.

SCALDED TO DEATH BY WATER FROM A WASTE-PIPE.—Coroner Schissers head an inquest on Monday, at No. 40
PIPE.—Coroner Schissers head an inquest on Monday, at No. 40
Level a speed, agen also holy of Robert West Black, a child feed
Level a speed, agen was fartly pecaled on Bisserday hea, by hed
water which above number. It appeared in evidence that the
opposite the at hope number. It appeared in evidence that the
factory, when heat water was discharged through the water gard
factory, when heat water was discharged through the water speed
and one of the children pushed him has the stanse writing free
at one of the children pushed him has the stanse writing free
let the deceased fell into the greater, and the hot water immediately caveloped him, coming scalds which zoon terminated his
life. The Jury viewed the eccurrence as accidental, and readered a variet to that effect.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate I of the County of New-York, notice is horeby given to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with counters thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 288 Wash-ington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of thereof to the emperior of New-York, on or believe his thaton-st., in the City of New-York, the 8th day of Septem March next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of Septem March next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of Septem March next.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. -- From Dec

9:30 a. m.. For Williamshridge.
10:30 a. m.. Mait train for Albany
11:30 a. m.. For Williamshridge.
3:30 p. m.. For Williamshridge.
3:50 p. m.. Express for Albany.
4:50 p. m.. Express for Albany.
4:50 p. m.. For Wille Plains
5:50 p. m.. For Wille Plains from White and Scattering.
5:38 p. m.. For Williamshridge.

Mledical.

1859. HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN.

17 Read notices in The Tribune since Dec. 1.

to the case reputation of The Grandenseng Family Expicited 1 Prepared and prescribed by physicians holding

te most honorable diplomas, and acting under legislative an Scrity, and having been freely offered to the medical profession

gil every facility for the examination of the ingredients and the bealing effect of the preparations. The Graefenberg Bedicties are no quack, untried nostrums, but they appeal the public with all the force of well-authenticated healing

poperties of the highest value.

A complete history of these remedies, together with general

Sformation of the greatest value to every family, is in The Grafenberg Monsial of Health, a little volume, which is sent

THE GRAEFENBURG MARSHALL'S UTERING CATHOLICON IS

MOSE BISEASES OF WOMEN TERMED UTERINE, AND WHICH

ME SO PREVALENT IN EVERY FAMILY, THAT IT HAS BECOME A

BUSEROLD WORD. THE FOLLOWING BRIEF TESTIMONY IS SEMITTED:

sines the feeble health of women, as I have traveled my cir-nit preaching the Gospel I thank God, however, that I have sen all these diseases give way to the Graefenberg Marshall's Usrine Catholicon, wherever it has been used.

Company, and he will cheerfully furnish them with eatisfactor

inter from New-York.

JOSHUA P. BRIDGE, M. D.,

JOSHUA P. BRIDGE, M. D.,

JOSHUA P. BRIDGE, M. D.,

established and responsible business men need apply.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) and DYS-

DRUGS, &c. - WILLIAM H. KINSLEY

No. 11 Gold-st., near Malden-lane, New-York, offers to RETAILERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitate

Legal Notices.

U PEPSIA completely cured without medicines, injectic or beths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agree hand nutritious and verstable food manner.

Rev. PETER SHARP, Ridgeway, Mich.

KATE H. HAMBLETON, Wilmington, Del.

I sm a Methodist clergyman. My heart has fairly scho

h mail (post-paid) on receipt of twenty-five cents.

ed a full re populbility regarding the best interest of invato we lead traure the success of any remedy for disease.

Bothing a and long that rests upon falsebood Loyalt

WM J. CAMPSELL, Superintenden i.

pragrac — Will leave 5:00 a m. White Plains. 5:00 a m. Williamsbridge. 7:00 a m. Croton Falls. 7:00 a m. White Plains. 7:20 a m. White Plains. 8:15 a m. Mail train for Albany. 10:50 a m. Williamshridge.

NEW-YORK AND BARLEM RAIL-BOAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For ALBANY and TROY. Fare 61

and after MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1848, Trains will leave 20th.
For A. W. For White Fishes.
F. St. a. W. For Williamshridge.
F. St. a. W. For Williamshridge.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET
WITH IMMESSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND
The reason why, is that by Nature's own process is rectoure
natural color and permanently after the hair becomes gray, suppiles the instant indice, and those makes it grow on baid heads
emoves all dendrud, theilm, and next from the scalp, quiets
and tones up the herves, and thus sures all servons beadsole,
and may be relied upon course all diseases of the scalp and batr;
it will stop and seep it from falling off, scales it ory, glossy,
healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three
times a week, it will never fail or become grave then, reader,
wed the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-VORE, Jan 8 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about frider

MESSES. O. J. WOOD a co.

Size-York Jan c 1858.

MESSES. O. J. WOOD a co.

Gentlems: Heving heard a good deal about fridework wood's Hair Resterative, and my nair being quite gray, I made ap my mind to isy aside the prejudices which I, incommon with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medianes, and a short time age I commenced using your article to test if for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very gad i had so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my gree takes without my remains for setting it using a very gad i sive your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration. I write you had been proof, who so is and out of N Y Wire Railing Setablishment every day.

My helf is now its estural color, and much improved in appearance every way, being glosslet and thicker, and much more healthy looking. I say, your respectfully.

HENRY JENKINS, our Columbia and Carroli-sia. Stoodyn. Livingston, Ala, Feb. Is 1858.

FROP. WOOD.—Dear Sir You Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for years, caused. I suppose, from a slight borr when I was quite an infinit. I have been made your Mair Restorative for six weeks, and J find that I have a fine heat of half now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the coust valuable remedy now estant and sivise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

Fried Wood.—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving theif beneficial to me. The front, and also the heat of half now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the coust valuable remedy now estant and divise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

Fried Willems, especially. See John Market and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own serson

The restorative is gut up in bottles of three sizes, vis.: Ler, medium, and small; the small holds half a gist, and retails \$\fo\$ per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty oer cent me in proportion than the small, retails for \$2 per bottle; the lar holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$2 per bottle.

a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Froprietors, No. 312 Broadway, Sign O. J. WOOD & Co., Froprietors, No. 312 Broadway, Sign Fork (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Design.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune

THE STATE OF EUROPE. From Our Own Correspondent

I cannot find words to express my thanks to the medical adther of the Gracfenberg Company, whose prescription of their LONDON, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859. Sthelleon, together with his able and kind advice, was the Events march rapidly, and Europe is once mans, under Reaven, of restoring me to entire health after more drifting toward war. When, in November yars of misery, and the failure of the best physicians in the last, the Paris papers, principally those which take their inspiration from the old Palais Royal-the 19 Should a natural distrust of advertised remedies deter residence of Prince Napoleon-became clamorous prions from sending for medicine, they are earnestly urged to threes a letter to the medical attendant of the Graefenberg and abused Austria so systematically that the moneyed classes began to feel some uneasine s, the Moniteur reproved them, and roothed the excite-THE GRANFENGERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON IS ment of the Exchange, who would have t ought BLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 32 TARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, and by all Druggiste. Price \$1.50 per that but three weeks later the Emperor binself, by a few words addressed to the Austrian Embassa-On the receipt of six dollars by the Graefenberg Company five der, would create alarm, and only reluctantly and lottles thall be sent, and express charges paid to the end of the ambiguously endeavor to allay the fears of the capitalists, who now, especially in England, are furious Sec'y Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York, against him, and think it abominable that a single man should have the power, by a mere remark, to disturb the money market and to depreciate all their securities! They now say that all this hubbub was created merely to enable Count Morny and his General Agente wanted in the State of Induana. Nonassociates to pocket a few millions in an easy way. et baths, by DAAV'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreesble and nutritious and vegetable food, manufactured from "Warber's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astosibes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of
the most respectable and unanawerable character. Not a partide of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers,
and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the
purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the
subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 36
cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None
puntine but those stamped "Davya." Of course, they have no idea that any sensible man could be swayed by motives which are not pecuniary, and farcy that the London Stock Exchange is the center of the world. Should Napoleon continue to worry Austria, then all the stockholders, time to worry Austria, then all the stockholders, and jobbers, and speculalors become at once Republicans as regards France. And, indeed, it seems as if Napoleon really wished to go to war in Italy. The speech of the King of Sardinia, previously submitted to the approval of the French Emperer is certainly and preparable. Another is contained and the speech of the French Emperer is certainly and preparable. CURE your COUGH .- 25 cents. No. 113 ror, is certainly not peaceable. Austria is cou pelled to send thirty thousand more troops to Italy. in order to be prepared for any emergency, and the King of Naples, frightened out of his wits, does not even wait for the nuptials of his son and heir, but suddenly grants political pardons, releases HELMBOI D'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!-Poerio and Settenbrio, and is satisfied with send-It is already said, that as soon ing them into exile. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bushu for Secret and Delicate as a decent pretext for war can be found, Napoleon will take the command himself, and try to show to

the Parisians that he has inherited the generalship HELMSOLD'S Extract of Bachu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dinmess of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Merves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system. HELMSOLD'S Extract of Suchu for all distressing Aliments—Distractions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, ko., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or femals, from whatever cause they have originated, and to matter of the Computer of th of his uncle. In the mean time the French Emperer endeavors to get another hold on the Italian mind. Prince Napoleon, who is said to have gained a considerable influence in the councils of his cousin, and who represents the liberal policy, especially as re-USLMBOLD'S Extract of Buchn, price &1 per bottle, desired to any address. Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., Finlandelphia, Fa. B. & D. SANDS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Agents, Bo. 14 William-st., New-York. Soid by all Druggists. gards foreign affairs, has been affianced to the eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel. The Prince is ambitious, and it is well known has never cossed to keep up friendly relations with the French Republicans, and still more with foreigh refugees. Emile Girardin, Michael Chevalier, Gen. Microslawski, Saliceti the Neapolitan ex-IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert B.
Dawson, esq., Surrogate of the County of Kinga, notice is
bereby given according to law, to all persons having claims
symmat EOWARD KELLOGG, late of the City of Brooklyn,
daceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with venchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of
Edward R. Kellogg, No. 39 Beaver-st, in the City of NewYork, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dates Nov. 29,
1858.
ESTHER F. KELLOGG,
DEDWARD R. KELLOGG,
CHARLES P. BALDWIN,

EXECUTOR. Minister and Mazzini's ex-friend, are on intimate terms with him; accordingly, the correspondent of The London Times is horrified that a man who has such friends should prevail with the Emperor against the prudent counsels of Walewski Morny, who, felly satisfied with their worldly podo not like the risk to which a war cannot but expose them. The Presse, which is the IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate organ of Prince Napoleon, sounds meanwhile the A FURSUANCE of an order of the suffogue
of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to all
persons having claims against PETER G. ARCULARIUS, late
of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ANDREW
M. ARCULARIUS, No. 32 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York,
on or before the first day of May next.—Dard New-York, the
Std day of October, 1834. ANDREW M ARCULARIUS,
JAMES P. HARPER,
Executors. war trumpet most energetically and abuses the bourgeoisie in a manner which reminds us of the time before society was saved and law and order introduced by perjury, treason and murder. The depreciation of all kinds of European securities since the beginning of the year is calculated at full sixty millions sterling, and failures are anticipated in Paris. Thus one of the evils of war has begun IN CHANCERY of NEW-JERSEY .- LIS-COMMER TITUS vs. THE SURLINGTON AQUEDUCT COMPANY and OTHERS—Foreclosure of Mortgage.—
The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of The Burlington Aquedact
Company are hereby required to present these bonds to the subscriber, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey on or before the
westy-fourth day of February next, together with an affidavit
deach holder, stating whether he holds said bonds as absolute
where, or as pledges, and if as pledges, then the name of the
pledger, and the amount or the debt, to secure which, said
bonds are pledged—January 28, 1559.

SAMUEL R. GUMMERE.

Mater in Chancery. to operate long before it comes to blows; in fact the threatened rupture with Austria has already been discoupted on the Exchanges. Austris is now certainly in a most unenvisable condition. Russian influence and intrigues in Servia and Moldo Walachia have raised an excitement along the lower Danube, which makes it necessary for Francis Joseph to concentrate troops in Transylvania and the so-called Woiwodina. But French influence and NOTICE.—The deceased, FRANCIS RICHintrigues in Turin and Lombardy require a still greater effort and concentration of troops in Italy, while Hungary continues disaffected and the impe-rial exchequer is empty. However, though the danger is great, and the probability of war inereases from day to day, we do not hear that Gen. Hess, or any other General known for his military achievements, has been sent to Italy. Count Gyulay commands there, known for cruelty, not for bravery. It seems as if Austria still believed that a hangman is worth more than a good General.

The Royal speech of the Pru-sian Prince Regent is not very hopeful for the Liberals in Prussia. He speaks about the prerogative of the Crown, about Kingship by divine right, about the glorious traditions of Prussis, about the increase of army, but not a word about the development of the liberties of the nation, reform of the municipal institutions, restriction of the police, and extension of self-government. It is ominous that during the excitement about the Italian question he does not mention Austria, which confirms the rumors of the success of La Ronaire Leneurry's mission, who was sent by Napoleon to Berlin in order to insure

meetings and to have meetings held, but it is re-markable that no M. P. of note has joined his pecu-liar upitation. Roebuck has indeed met his electors at Sheffield, but he did not mention dright's name, and his views concerning the success of the pres-ent agitation are certainly not bright. They seem to intimate that the excitement is rather factitious; that, therefore, the Referm proposed by the Ministers will be incomplete, and accordingly that the country cannot expect any great and satisfactory measure. He thinks, besides, that the complicathe middle or working class; that because Emperor by the grace of the army, he must obey its will It is all this which long since has made it as evident to himself as to the rest of the world that his last tramp, in an extreme danger, is a war, and a war for the reconquest of the left bank of the Rhone. It is not exactly necessary that such a war should be commenced on the Rhine itself. On the contrary, the territory in question may be conquered, or its conquest begun, in Italy, just as the first conquest of these provinces was completed by

Such a war is necessarily Louis Napoleon's last card. He stakes his all upon it, and as an experienced gambier, he knows full well how fearful the odds are against him. He knows that silent and mysterious as he affects to be, the whole world knows, and knew from the first day of his power, what that last card is. He knows that some of bis sphinx like airs can deceive anybody on this point. He knows that no European p wer would tolerate such an extension of French territory, and that the friendship of Russia is almost as reliable as his own cath. To a man like him, who has given such a developement to Louis XIV.'s " Apres moi le délage," and who knows what that deluge will be, every hour is a positive and invaluable gain, by which he can delay, temporize, bamboozle the players who surround hom.

more civihan's clothes, convinced as they are that they will have to wear the uniform alone for some

to his generals the intimation to keep themselves ready, for they might be called upon to smell powder before Spring, and who now opens his Champatriotic bombast, and of allusions to Austric's misrule, that he must be either determined upon perfect fool. In Lombardy, in Rome, in the that preceding the outbreak of 1848; the population seem to put the foreign troops at defiance, to be intent upon nothing but to show their utter contempt of established authority, and their certain conviction that the Austrians will in a few months by very quietly strengthening her army in Lombardy. It has consisted of three army corps-the 5th, 7th and 8th, together about 100,000 men. Now, as I talions of Tyrolean charseurs, two cavalry regiats, six batteries and the whole staff and engineering train of the Third Army corps are reor 140,000 men, who, in the position between the

double their number. Thus, on every hand, the elements of strife are accumulating. Is Louis Napoleon the man to contrel them all? Not he; most of them are perfectly out of his reach. Let there be as outbreak in Lembardy, in Rome, or in one of the Duchieslet (en Gambaldi make an irruption into the very next portion of neighboring territory and insurge the population-will Piedmont, will Louis Nap leon be able to hold back? After the French army have been all but promised the conquest of Italy; where they are to be received as liberators, are they to be told that they must stand at ease, with arms grounded, while Austrian troops trample out the embers of Italian insurrection! There is the point. The turn of events in Italy has already escaped from Louis Napoleou's control; the turn of events in Fronce may escape from it any day.

AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

from Our Own Correspondent. BERLIN, 11th January, 1859. You know the German preverb: "Where there s nothing, the Emperor loses his right," ( Wo nichts ist hat der Kaiser sein Recht verloren) and this law of nothingness, lording it over so mighty a personage as an Emperor, is, of course, not to be set at naught by your own correspondent. Where there are no events, there is no reporting. Such is the very conclusive reason which has induced me for some weeks to lay an embargo on my missives from the " capital of intelligence," the central residence, if not of worldly power, at least of the "Weltgeist." The first phase of the Prussian movement ended in the general elections, while the second begins to-morrow with the opening of the Diet. Meanwhile, the views of the state of affairs in this country developed in my former letters, and, as I see from a batch of German American papers sent over to me, asnexed by many American sons of Teut without a due acknowledgment of the source from which they derived their wiscom, have been fully borne out by the slovenly. bit by-bit, I cannot say merch of things; but as Dr. Johnson, of pedantic memory, might have called it-their movement with the belly to the ground, without legs, like a worm. The German are longer than those of any other nation, but the steps by which they measure the ground are the shorter, with a vengeance. It is for this exact reason that in their fairy tales they are al-ways dreaming of magical boots, enabling their happy possessor to walk over a league at every

The history of the past ten years in this country has been so one-sidedly (to use a pet word of the Germans, who, like Buridan's scholastic animal, are limits in struggling against public opinion, either of so nany-sided that they stick every moment in a

and the learned mandarin, were forced to accept the King's secret sympathies in lieu of real concessions. The middle class still too weak to venture upon active movements, felt themselves compelled march in the rear of the theoretical army led by gel's disciples against the religion, the ideas an polities of the old world. In no former period philosophical criticism so bold, so powerful and so popular as in the first eight eight the rule of Frederic William IV, who desired to supplant the "shallow" rationalism, introduced nto Frussla by Frederic II., by medieval mysti cism. The power of philosophy during that period was entirely owing to the practical weakness of the beargeoisie; as they could not assault the antiquated institutions in fact, they must yield prece-dence to the beld idealists who assaulted them in the region of thought. Finally, the romantic King him self, was, after all, like all his predecessors but the visible hand of a common-place bureancratic Government which he tried in vain to embellish the fine sentiments of by-gone ages. The revolution, or rather the counter revolution to which it gave birth, altogether changed the face The Landjunkers turned the private of things. crotchets of the King to practical account, and succeeded in driving the Government back, not behind 1848, not behind 1815, but even behind There was an end of coy, romantic aspirations: but in their place there sprang up a Prussian House of Lords; mortmain was restored, the private jurisdiction of the manor flourished more than ever exemption from taxation became again a sign of nobility, the policemen and the Government men had to stoop to the noblemen, all places of

dead lock) judged, that some general considerations

at the head of barracks; to promote popular fran-

ecclesiastic faith while boasting of the intellectual

preeminence of his subjects; to play, in one word,

chises in the mediaval sense while opposing longings of modern liberalism; to be a restorer

the mediæval king while acting as the

aristocracy and gentry, the enlightened buresu-crats of the old school were swept away, to be supcrats of the planted by the servile sycophants of rent-rolls and landlords, and all the liberties won by the revolution-liberty of the press, liberty of meeting, liberty of speech, constitutional representationall these liberties were not broken up, but maintained as the privileges of the aristocratic class On the other hand, if the bourgeoisie, in the by-gone period, had fostered the philosophical movement, the aristocracy now rooted it out and put pictism in its place. Every en-lightened professor was driven away from the University and the viriobscuri, the Hengstenbergs, the Stable and tuiti quanti seized upon all the edu-cational institutions of Prussia, from the village school to the great seminary of Berlin. The police and administrative machinery were not destroy-ed, but converted into the mere tools of the ruling class. Even industrial liberty was struck at, and as the license system was turned into a mighty engine of patronage, intimidation and cor-ruption, so the artizans in the great towns were sgain pressed into corporations, guilds, and all the other extinct forms of a departed epech. Thus, then, the boldest dreams of the King, which had remained dreams during the eight years of his ab-solute regime, had all become fulfilled by the Revo-lution, and shone as palpable realities in the light

power were surrendered to the scions of the landed

of day during the eight years from 1850 to 1857.

But there is another side to the medal. The revolution had dispelled the idealogical delusions of the bourgeoisie, and the counter revolution had done away with their political pretensions. Thus they were thrown back upon their real resources— trade and industry—and I do not think that any other people have relatively made so immense a start in this direction during the last decennial epoch as the Germans, and especially the Prussians. If you saw Berlin ten years ago, you would not recognize it now. From a stiff place of parade it is been transformed into the bustling center of Rhenish Prussia and the Duchy of Westphalia, Lancashire and Yorkshire will be recalled to your memory. If Prussia cannot boast one Isaac Pereira she possesses hundreds of Merizsens, at the head of

more Crédits Mobilièrs than the German Diet numbers princes.

The rage of getting rich, of going ahead, of opening new mines, of building new factories, of con-structing new railways, and above all of investing became the passion of the day, and infected all classes from the peasant even to the coroneted

prince, who had once been a Reichsunmittelbarer So you see the days when the Bourgeoisi wept in Babylonian captivity and drooped their diminished heads, were the very days when they became the effective power of the land, while even the inner man of the overbearing aristocrat became converted into a profit-loving, money-monger-ing stock-jobber. If you want an example of speculative philosophy converted into com-mercial speculation, look at Hamburg in 1857. Did not these speculative Germans then prove masters in the swindling line? Still this upward movement of the Prussian middle class, strengthened by the general rise in the prices of comm ties, and, consequently, the general fall of the fixed incomes of their bureaucratic rulers, was, of course, accompanied by the rain of the small middle class and the concentration of the working The ruin of the small middle class durin the last eight years is a general fact to be observed all over Europe, but nowhere so strikingly as in Germany. Does this phenomenon need any ex-planation? I answer in one word: Look at the planation? I answer in one word: Look at the millionaires of to-day who were the poor devils of yesterday. For one man of nothing to become millionaire over night, a thousand \$1,000-men must must have been turned into beggars during the day. The magic of the Stock Exchange will do this sort of thing in the twinkling of an eye, quite apart from the slower methods by which modern industry centralizes fortunes. A discontented small middle class and a concentrated working class have, therefore, during the last ten years, grown up in Prussia simultaneously with the bourgeoisie.—It is time simultaneously with the bourgeoisie .to post this letter, although I have not yet done with my Kundschau, as the New Prussian Ga ette calls this sort of retrospective review.

The Prince Regent opered the Cnambers in person Wednesday, Jan. 12, and the following is a summary his speech: The Prince Regent laments the protracted suffer as o the King, and, faily recognizing the high call-g of the Deputes, requests them to assist Govern-ert with their indigment and devotion in the course to the time Proce. Regently has taken with regard Prossian policy, its glorious history, and its patriot-traditions—a course which he is determined firmly to tracinome—a course which he is accounted in the form of the King the prerogative of the Crowa unscathed is one of the chief missions of the Prince's regency. The speech describes the general condition of the country as actifactory, and promises measures for increased development of railway communication and way communication and control of the further advances of the forther advances of the forther advances of the forther advances of the country as a constant of the further advances of the forther adva

SPEECH OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

other purposes, in order to the further advancement of the country's well being. The Budget displays a favorable state of the naoral finances, which will suffice to meet current ex-mer, progressive increase in the salaries of public rvatts, and also any new or rising demands from

The Prince Regert proceeds to say:
"I conficently expect that the Deputies will readily vote a supply for iterased outleys, which I consider required for the mannerance of the Royal dignity, for segmenting the Army, for the support of the Navy, which aim a flouri long concloon, and for a successful development of the country's welfare in all re-

of the foot.

Ger. Bonsparte's victories in Lowbardy.

But at the same time the game is not in his hands; its necess ties may compel him to play his grand trump long before he wishes. For the last three mon he at least armaments have been going on in F-ance on a colossal scale. After dismissing on furl ugh a considerable number of old soldiers, the whole of the recruits of 1858. 100,600 in number, have been called out, instead of the 60,000 of other years of peace. The activity developed in all the arsenals and military workshops has been such as to persuade ail general officers, as much as three months ago, that a serious campaign was in preparation. We now learn that 75 batteries or 450 guns of Louis Napoleon's new construction (light 12-pounders), have been ordered in the public founderies; that new improvements in rifle projectiles (invented by Mr. Nessler, the official successor of Mmié), have been introduced; that the battalions of chasseurs are increased from 400 to 700, and the regiments of the line from 900 or 1,000 to 1,300 men, by a draft on the depots (where the recruits have been forming), of some 60,000 men; that the materials of a campaign are being heaped up at Toulor, and that two camps, the sites of which are not yet known, have been fixed upon. The sites of these two camps may easily be guessed; the one will be shout Lyons, or in the south, near Toulon, and the other at Metz, as an army of observation against Prussia and the German Confederation. All thus has of necessity excited the warlike spirit of the army to the highest pitch, and a war is so certainly reckoned upon that the officers will not order any

While this is going on in France, in Piedmont we have a King who, before Christmas, announced bers with a speech so full of general run of Italian war or be content to be declared by all the world a Duchies, we have an excitement equaled only by

time to come.

have to leave Italy. To all this Austria answers stated in my last, the 3d is on the march to join it. Six infantry regiments (85 battalions), four batported to be on the road, or to have already arrived n Lombardy. This raises the force to 130,000 Adige and Mincio, will be able to resist, at least,

spects.
"You will perceive from the Budget how much care
"You will perceive from the Budget how much care
and the second of the improvement of our I have confinally devoted to the improvement of our army, which has always with unshaken devotion known how to struggle for and maintain the honor of Prosin, as well in war as is peace.

"No change has taken place in the peaceful relations of Prosin toward foreign countries, and all friendly connexions with the great Powers remain un-

damin F. Breeden, Asahel R. Jones, Enoch Hutchinson and Via W. his wife, Scotch Downs, Alvin Hyds, and Mrz. Alvin to, the wife of said Alvin Hyds, defendants.—Summons for the Cont. not served.)—To the DEFENDANTS aforesaid: are bereby summoned and required to answer the continuous metals action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and the action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the open of the county of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and the action of the wife of the county of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and the action of the wife of the county of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the till in this action will apply to the Gour for the relief defect in the complaint.—Bated Aug. 19th, 18th.

L. M. NORTHEROP, Philmid's Attorney, Management of the complaint.—Bated Aug. 19th, 18th.

No. 14 Wall at, New York City.

Complaint filed Ang. 28th, 1859, in County Clerk's c BI lawfwTq. L. M. NORTHROP, Plaintiff a Attorney, No. 11 Wall-rt., New York City.

NOTICE.—The deceased, FRANCIS RICHARDSON CHRISTIE, formerly of the City of New York and afterward residing at Number Six Bristo-place, Edinburgh, botland, by his last will and testament conveyed his whole cotate to GEOGGE SANDERSON, joiner, formerly residing at Number Six Bristo-place, Edinburgh, aforesaid, and now at huncrhestness, County of Feebles.

Mr. Samderson has been bright an action of multiple pointing and teneration, in the vongust an action of multiple pointing and teneration, in the Youngat an action of multiple pointing and teneration, in the Court of Seasons in Scottand, for the purpose of having the said Francis Bachardson Cartelia estate justically distributed among those who may establish best right based. In this action Lord ardeniuon, Occhery, by interiorated cated 18th December, 1858, appointed intimation of the speakenes of the process to be under by public advertisement, in order that the same might come to the knowledge of all pursus having interest therein.

The process depends before Lord Ardentilom, First Division, Mr. Stees, Clerk.

Botte is now seccretarly given to all concerned that they appears which four months from the date of this advertisement, and be beard for their interest; and they we will be accluded.

Clambers, 8 Bank attreet, Edinburgh.

WM. WHITE MILLAR, S. S. C., All lawfurts. jall lawfu Tu

SUPREME COURT-WESTCHESTER

GUNTY, State of New York — JOHN C. BISHOP, plains gainst HENRY SPRATLEY and Arm bis wife, Frederic of and Mary O. his wife, John Morton, and Rossom his Edward Hishop and Harriet his wife, William T. Ferrier, and R. Breeden, Asahe ik Jones, Ecocch Hutchinson and

the neutrality of Prussia.

As regards England, Mr. Bright continues to hold

merely pecuniary point of view, a war with the prospect of forced loans, of plunder and war contributions from conquered provinces, would, at a certain extremity, appear the only our'et left to him. But it is not merely the financial question; it is the general insecurity of his position in France; it is the consciousness that, though Emperor by the grace of the army, he cannot overstep certain

Oh! vie delusion, mockery of statele n an so stupid not to love or hate! To love—prime val, with the first begin But hate, as surely soth belong to man! And are proud Ecto's a na for to forget. The hell-frames laws, and these a framing yet? To leave us so it were to grope our way. To stop the press, that we might nothing say. To leave our wrongs, as in the days of yore, And hig the plantem of an Allan W——. No: I see, with interred wings, but distant for, With golden creat, and eye bright as a star, A measurer fr m Yankee fast burrying on, With ample tidings like the great St. John, And is the great, so firmly close that about, A manus rigt of old I liste doubt. For ages scaled, he brings to Erin dear, To burst her bunds, to simle, and shed a tear, And to restore our rights, our laws—the whole One word contained it in the ancient scroll.

tions of the Continent will absorb the attention of

I do not understand the Ministerial proceedings

in Ireland. They might do for Napoleon, but for English Ministers we expect something better. "Moore's Almanac" has been indicted for the fol-

'Rabus by Mr. P. Mc D. Elphin, to Mr. James Smita Raddross, County Wicklow.

Assist my theme, new energies inspire, and ene this verse thy parriotic fire.

I ask if for my bleeding country's cause, Crushed eawn and spat upon by allen lows, That legislate, but to enslave as more; And pery in our thraldem o'er and o'er.

The Queen, God his select -wielder of the realm, Stanes, as it were, with hard upon the helm; The 'Privy Councis' toim her prayers, and then, By Stanisters of state will say - Amen.

Parliament.

lowing doggerel:

To first this word, just see what Elin lost, The day curst Bill the bloods Boyne had crossed, It is a word to Irishmon to dear. That all should know it—bless you till next year." This beats Napoleon's persecution of Montalem bert's pamphlet all hollow. It is a pity that Mr. Nugent, the publisher, did not make a noble stand,

but preferred to suppress the publication, and enter into heavy recognizances to keep her peace for seven years. Still the English have now no right to abuse Napoleon for press prosecutions. THE MONEY PANIC IN EUROPE. PARIS, Jan. 13, 1859. The psnic on the European Exceanges has not yet subsided, and according to a very moderate cul-

culation public securities have been depressed in value, some \$300,000,000. While French, Sardinian and Austrian Government stocks have declined 5 per cent, the railway shares in the same countries have sustained a fall of b-tween 15 and 35 per cent, while the Lombardo-Venetian shows a decline of nearly 50 per cent. Save London, every European stock exchange now believes in war. I have no reason to after my views on this topic, as before expressed. I am convinced that Louis Napoleon does not really mean war; that his intentions do not exceed a diplomatic victory over Austria, connected with a good haul for himself and his tail of adventurers on the Paris Bourse. The noisy tone of the Bonapartist press and of that venal deposit of gosop, the Indépendance Belge, the orientation with which military preparations are heraided forth, are sufficient to show that not fighting but trightening is the object in hand. It is now admitted even by The London Times' correspondent that the debt-ridden flunkeys about the Court have again been allowed, and to a more form dable extent than ever, to fleece the "respectable" speculators and the small holders of stock all over the country by bearing the market in an unprecedented degree. Count de

Morny alone is said to have won at this game, up

to the 5th January, not less than 2,000,000 of francs.

and the total amount of money transplanted from the pockets of the Bourgeoisse to that of the Bonapartist adventurers must be many times this sum. There are three agencies which impel Louis Napo leon to court Italian sympaties and to affect a menacing atitude toward Austria. There is, first, Rus ma, which has used him like a manakin ever since the peace of Paris. The second agency is little known, as he and his court do their best to hide it from the public eye, a though its existence is an established fact. Since the attempt of Orsini, both before and af er his execution, the French Emperor has continually received massives from the supreme Venta of the Italian Carbonari, of which secret society he was a member in 1831. He has been reminded what his oaths were on entering that association, how he broke them, and now the laws of the society punish a traitor like bin. While Orsini was in prison, he was warned that if he had him executed these attempts on his own life would be repeated until successful; after, the execution, a formal sentence of death, passed upon Louis Napoleon by the Vests, was forwarded to bim. The superstitious mind of the successful adsenturer was terribly affected by this judgment of a secret tribunal. The nerves that had become, not iron, but tough and imposible as leather, by twenty years' nightly training at the gembling table, were not proof against this constant vision of the sword of Damoeles. This mysterious intervention of a power, invisible indeed, but known to him by his experience of former years, as well as latterly by the pistel of Pianori and the shells of Orsini, was the very thing to disturb the brains of a man who, beyond the common everyday policy of expediency, knew no caus-lity in history but a mysterious action of some fatalistic influence, befiling retional inquiry, and often elevating perfect humbug to supreme power. This constant fear of assassingtion has contributed infinitely to the series of palpable blunders which mark the last twelve months of his reign. The fact is that, to escape from his fate -for he believes in the omnipotence of the Italians for assassination as firmly as in the words of the Gipsy women at the Epsom races—a few pledger had to be given to the invisible power; and so the letters of Oreini, garbled as they were, were printed, and were made to bequeath to Louis Napoleon, as a secred legacy, the realization of the bopes of the Italians. But the Carbonari were not so easily satisfied; they have again and again r mirded the oulprit that he is still under sentence of death, and that to be pardoned he must act. Now the domestic difficulties of his situation in France have been growing very much of late. The great question as to where the money is to come from stares him in the face more threateningly every day. There is no chance of a loan, and the national debt has been so rapidly increased that such a thing is out of the question. The Credit Mobilier and Credit Foucier, the raising of multions under pretext of drafasse and irrigation, rewooding, and the construction of dykes, all these have had their day, and cannot be played over again. But the necessities of the situation demand more money; his own prodigal ties, and above all, the daily locreasing exisencies of the ravenous band of soldiers, officials and adventurers, whose fidelity he has to buy from day to day, render the money question a question

of life and death to him, and from a